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TWO LIRE

ALLIED VICTORIES ROCK HITLER'S AXIS EMPIRE

Seizure Of Toulon Believed Imminent; Mop Up Marseilles

By Sgt. DON WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondent

ADVANCED ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 24 — As French forces mopped up scattered points of resistance within occupied Marseilles today, other French troops fought their way through the streets of Toulon toward the port area. The fall of the great naval base with its strategically valuable installations was said to be imminent. Additional French forces moved into the eastern outskirts of Toulon and the Allied ring of steel around the port area of the isolated city was gradually tightened.

Within the city, the Prefecture Maritime, the Place D'Armes and neighboring streets just to the east of the arsenal were in Allied hands.

Northwest of Marseilles, Allied troops driving along Highway 572 moved into the delta of the Rhone River to within 20 miles of the key city of Arles, 27 miles north of the mouth of the Rhone.

No information was forthcoming today concerning the progress of the motorized and armored forces of the American 7th Army which, aided by French Forces of the Interior, were reported yesterday to have entered the city of Grenoble, 140 miles north from the Mediterranean and 55 miles southeast of Lyons, third largest city of France.

Earlier today it was reported that enemy troops on the island of Porquerolles, off the coast 15 miles to the southeast of Toulon, had surrendered to a U. S. cruiser on Tuesday. More than 200 prisoners were taken and the island has been garrisoned by French troops.

Meanwhile it was indicated that Marseilles, the second city and principal port of France, had been completely encircled at the time

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Italian Government Host To Churchill

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 24—Prime Minister Winston Churchill met informally with the whole Italian government representing all parties at the British Embassy yesterday, it was disclosed here tonight. Previously, Mr. Churchill, together with the High Commissioner Sir Noel Charles, met the Lieutenant General of the Realm at luncheon.

Mr. Churchill met with Ivanoe Bonomi, president of the Italian Council of Ministers, Tuesday morning at the Embassy. The two statesmen had a long and cordial conversation which was followed by a luncheon given in their honor by Sir Noel Charles. Former Prime Minister Marshal Badoglio was also present at the luncheon.

On Monday it was revealed that the Prime Minister met with Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou. It was said every aspect of the Greek situation was discussed and the two leaders found themselves in complete agreement.

Mr. Churchill, in particular, expressed satisfaction at the progress in achieving Greek national unity and discussed with Mr. Papandreou means by which the military contribution of Greece against the enemy might be made most effective.

Every Day, Every Way Road To Berlin Shorter

LONDON, Aug. 24—Like Nazi Germany's life, the road to Berlin is getting shorter and shorter. As of today here are the distances from forward Allied positions to the borders of Germany: Eastern front—touches the East Prussian border.

Western front—167 miles from Sens to German border, and 190 miles from Grenoble to the Reich. Southern front—200 miles from Florence to southern Germany.

Liberation Of Paris Stirs Whole World

LONDON, Aug. 24—Liberation of Paris, capital of France in spirit and culture as well as in name, today was being acclaimed by the entire free world, from diplomats and high-ranking personages to simple men of the soil and everyday walks of life.

For the first few hours after General Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the FFI and Allied military governor of Paris, had made the historic announcement that Paris had been freed of the Nazis by 50,000 French Forces of the Interior patriots and an aroused citizenry, people of the free nations were a bit stunned and incredulous, believing the news too good to be true.

But gradually, as no denials of the city's liberation were issued, it began to dawn on a long disillusioned world, for over a decade accustomed to seeing free nations go down under the Nazi yoke with hardly a fight, that Paris, barefistedly, had long been a city where liberty and freedom were more than words. Fall of the Bastille, the resurgence of France after the Franco-Prussian war and a tiny army of Fighting Frenchmen, who fought back to their homeland from the depths of Africa, were all recalled. Yes, people said, Paris—it could happen there.

Details of how it happened were still meager. Much of the gallant story of the four-day struggle of motley, but inspired irregulars against troops who four years ago knew no masters in Europe, will not be published until much later for security reasons.

General Koenig's brief account was that last Saturday all resistance groups decided that with the U. S. 3rd Army driving through Paris suburbs the FFI and the citizens within the capital could take the city back by themselves. In running fights with the Germans, the irregulars early occupied the city hall and the ministry of the interior, helped by the police, who had gone on strike a few days before the insurrection.

It can also be reported now that

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Algiers Radio Reports Bordeaux Is Liberated

ALGIERS, Aug. 24—American troops and French Patriots have liberated Bordeaux, Radio France said here today. There was no official confirmation of this report, however, nor of yesterday's account of landings along the Bay of Biscay. Spanish frontier dispatches yesterday told of two Allied columns, one American, one French, converging for an attack upon the city, but this, too, had no official confirmation.

French Tank Force Reported In Paris; Yanks Along Marne

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 24—French tanks with the U. S. 3rd Army have entered Paris, it was reported today by Charles Collingswood, correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

First armored units to roll through the gates of the French capital were said to have been those of the French 2nd Armored division, commanded by General Jacques LeClerc, the fighting Frenchman, who led an army of patriots from the Chad across the Sahara to join the Tunisian campaign in 1943.

The chief of the FFI in Paris appeared at Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's headquarters, Collingswood reported, and stated that he had concluded an armistice with the German forces in Paris at the request of the German commander. The armistice was said to expire at noon yesterday.

General Bradley decided that the Allies must enter Paris quickly, Collingswood said, and ordered the French division out of the line and told it to advance. The correspondent added that the whole machinery to move into the city was set in motion immediately and declared that the entry was made "with fantastic suddenness."

An official statement from SHAEF on conditions within Paris said that the Germans had not fully abided with terms of the armistice made with the FFI. Fighting was said to be still going on in certain parts of the French capital between patriots and the Nazis.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's armored spearheads were now 50 miles east of Paris on the road to Germany. They have pushed 15 miles past Sens and were only 20 miles from Troyes on the Seine, a city which is a little over 130 miles from the nearest German territory.

Backing this thrust, other American troops have entered Corbeil, Melun and Montargis, all south of

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Germans Only Ones In Dark About Paris

LONDON, Aug. 24—The Germans seem to be the only persons in the world who don't know that Paris has been liberated.

Since early yesterday morning, from all four corners of the earth, announcers in all languages called out that Paris at last had been freed.

But the German radio maintained rigorous silence about it. Instead, Nazi announcers told of new weapons being prepared for the Allies, and said Allied troops were being regrouped.

Red Armies Resume Drive On Cracow

LONDON, Aug. 24—Russian armies, resuming their major offensive 100 miles south of Warsaw, pushed west today to within 60 miles of Cracow, Poland's second largest city and bastion guarding the gateway to Silesia, Germany's industrial heart.

Troops of Marshal Ivan Konev smashed from Sandomierz to capture Dembitsa, aircraft production center on the Vistula 60 miles east of Cracow and it appeared that German defense lines in this sector had been breached beyond hope of repair.

Simultaneously, Duncan Hooper, Reuter's correspondent in Moscow, declared that the Rumanian front appeared to be collapsing following Rumania's request for an armistice with the Allies.

Prior to Hooper's report, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced that Russian troops, pushing south in their great two-pronged offensive aimed at Bucharest, had smashed 38 miles from Jassy to capture Vaslui, important communications center between the Pruth and Sereth Rivers. This advance brought the Soviets to within 127 miles of Bucharest and 85 miles away from the Galatz Gap, gateway city guarding the Ploesti oil fields.

Northeast of Valsui, other Russian armies—the second half of the twin-pointed drive—captured Ak-

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German Reverses Forcing Satellites To Break Away

Yesterday was another day of military and diplomatic triumphs for the Allies in Europe.

The Red Army's offensive into the Balkans forged ahead, while further north along the Eastern front, in Poland, Russian troops were now within 60 miles of Cracow and within 85 of Silesia.

The gap between Allied armies fighting in northern and southern France steadily narrowed, with last reports leaving some 200 miles to go before the two forces could join. Pockets of German resistance, such as at St. Nazaire and Brest and Toulon, were still to be liquidated, but the speed of conquering France was such that it appeared at the most a matter of weeks before the Germans would be kicked out of all that part of France below Paris.

Vichy France appeared by yesterday to have simply evaporated. Neutral Switzerland, ever correct in diplomatic matters, announced the Swiss representative to Vichy had been recalled as a result of Marshal Henri Petain's own admission that he was no longer able to govern.

The German loss of Paris, even though Allied celebrations of its capture by French Forces of the Interior were tempered by late news that there was still some fighting in the capital, could not help but prove to be a bitter blow to Nazi morale. The Allies in France were yesterday less than 130 miles from the German frontier and were still going fast.

Rumania's sudden acceptance of Russian peace terms was considered positive proof of the low regard with which German arms are held in that part of the world. Rumania went the whole hog in her about-face. She not only accepted peace terms but announced she was joining the Allies. Whether Rumania could make her decision stick, any more than Italy made her surrender to the Allies last year stick, seemed to depend on how many divisions Hitler could spare to police and punish this sizeable country.

Bulgaria, flirting with peace now

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Marseilles: City Of Violent Death

By Pvt. GEORGE DORSEY
Staff Correspondent

MARSEILLES, Aug. 23 (Delayed)—This ancient Mediterranean port, second city of France, is this evening split into two savagely hostile camps. Its streets, littered with the assorted rubble of war, have been a battleground since early morning, when French armor and infantry smashed their way into the heart of the city.

Loud, sudden, violent death roams Marseilles, springing up flame-like only to fade suddenly away and reappear somewhere else. The fighting varies between the full dress battling of French tank formations with the German regulars holed up in the port area, and a lone patriot, pistol in hand, shooting it out with a French Fascist who gives his allegiance to the traitor Jacques Doriot.

Shells scream up and down La Canebiere, the main street of Marseilles, where streetcars and taxis once made their harmless journeys. The principal stronghold of resistance seems to be along the waterfront and the tanks clank slowly down the center of the broad

avenue to dig the Germans out. The Nazis have among their strong-points the powerful fort of St. Nicolas; their 88s and 37s fire nervously at the oncoming French. The tanks, bedecked with the flowers of the grateful Marseillais, move methodically into the fight. The French commander decides to attack the enemy's fortifications from one of the flanks instead of head-on as now and the tanks turn off La Canebiere to the left.

The traffic of shells along the main thoroughfare slackens and civilians step out of their doorways, some cautiously, some with a jaunty air. They are not sure about uniforms until they notice the American flag printed on a couple of armbands, then they become excited. All the troops who have passed have been French—they are seeing their first Americans.

Reactions vary greatly. Most want to shake hands and embrace and speak enthusiastic words of amity. A middle-aged woman orders you to stop. She puts her hands on your shoulders, looks

straight into your eyes for an instant, then draws you to her and hugs you Latin style. A little farther down the street a very fat young woman rushes up, pushes her great soft breasts against you and kisses each of your cheeks resoundingly. But another woman tells that 6,000 people of Marseilles have been killed by the Allied air attacks and there is unfriendliness in her face.

At any rate, all are curious about the Americans and they gather about to talk or maybe just to reach out and touch you on the arm. They say that they have been without bread for two days and that there has been very little of anything else to eat. The city's water and electric systems are functioning properly, they state. Thus Marseilles becomes the first big Mediterranean city the Germans have given up without wrecking the utilities. The breakthrough came too fast. There has been no gas for quite some time, because the Germans could not bring down to southern France the coal neces-

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President Requests U. S. Lease Program Until Jap Finish

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The United Nations are moving relentlessly along the roads which lead to Berlin and Tokio, President Roosevelt declared in a letter to Congress accompanying his 16th Lend-Lease report, a Reuters dispatch said.

Asking for a continuation of Lend-Lease until the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan, the President stated that "everyday that men of our Army and Navy go into battle, Lend-Lease is being effectively used in the common cause by heroic men of other United Nations."

"Through Lend-Lease," the President added, "the full power of American production is being brought to bear against our common enemies by millions of fighting men of our Allies. We should not permit any weakening of this system of combined war supply to delay final victory a single day."

In the three months ending July 30, 1944 Lend-Lease aid has been provided to our Allies in the amount of 4,045,000,000 dollars. But President Roosevelt stated that the ultimate measure of aid given is not to be found in dollar figures. "It can be found," he said, "only in terms of battles won, millions of enemy troops killed and captured and hundreds of thousands of lives saved because the United Nations have successfully combined all their resources in men and materials for winning victory and winning it far sooner than would otherwise have been possible."

The President pointed out that all Lend-Lease materials, including 1,400 naval vessels of all types and 30,000 planes, have been leased for the duration of the war only and remain the property of the United States.

Provisional Group Acting For Relief

LONDON, Aug. 24—The Provisional Government of the French Republic will take steps as quickly as possible to relieve the Parisian population from the extraordinary privations it has endured in recent weeks, it was announced today in a statement broadcast by French authorities in London over BBC. The proclamation said:

"The Provisional Government of the Republic is well aware of the extraordinary privations that the Parisian population has been enduring for several weeks. Its first concern is to put an end to this as soon as possible. It is to be expected, however, that several days will elapse before the reorganization of transportation will permit the arrival of necessary supplies."

"Under these circumstances, anyone who makes undue demands on the stocks on hand jeopardizes the welfare of others. Anyone who pilfers causes starvation. The authorities who have the confidence of the resistance and deriving their powers from the Provisional Government of the Republic will assure an equitable distribution. The Provisional Government appeals to the entire population vigilantly to safeguard supplies."

Eaker Cites Topflight Performance Of 15th AF

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 24—Congratulations to the 15th AAF for its outstanding work in recent attacks against military objectives in France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other strategic objectives in the Balkans have been extended by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander in chief of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.

In a message to Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commanding general of the 15th AAF, General Eaker asked that AAF and group commanders and combat crews be advised "of my personal commendation and deep satisfaction at the outstanding work being done by the 15th Air Force."

General Eaker described as a remarkable piece of bombing the Aug. 20 attacks by Liberators and Fortresses on oil refineries at Oswiecm, Czechowice and Dubova,



A sunflower of war! Made of shattered steel this curious object is what remains of a locomotive boiler after an American shell scored a direct hit during the fighting for Canisy in northern France. The iron horse will carry no more Nazi supplies in France. (War Pool Photo Through PWB)

Adolf's Legions Kissing Balkans Early Goodbye

The indicated breakdown of Germany's central European empire, heralded by the news from Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, is appearing somewhat earlier than in the last war.

Twenty-six years ago today Bulgaria was still in the war against the Allies, very much so. She didn't throw in her chips until Sept. 29, 1918. Today, more than a month ahead of her World War I schedule, she has said uncle and appears to be crawling out of the ring.

Rumania, on our side in the last war, says she has seen her mistake in this one and is signing up to fight it out on the side she should have been on all the time.

Turkey, our enemy in World War I and a neutral in No. II, already has broken diplomatic and economic relations with Germany (Aug. 2) and now would surprise no one much if she actually got into the scrap alongside the Allies. She was granted an armistice in the last war on Oct. 30.

From the standpoint of revolution inside Germany, this war might be said to be running ahead of the last one. Revolution broke out in Kiel and Hamburg Nov. 7, 1918, four days before the Armistice was signed. The bombing attempt on Hitler's life took place last July 20.

In 1918, the Germans began their retreat across the Marne River, which loops eastward and slightly to the north from Paris, on July 19. They're a little behind schedule this year, but they're also backpedaling a lot faster and with much more energy than they were 26 years ago.

The great battle of St. Mihiel, which took place 130 miles east of Paris on the River Meuse, was won

by the Allies Sept. 16, 1918, after four days of furious fighting. Today, American troops east of Sens, are approximately 95 miles from St. Mihiel and it looks as if nothing can stop them but blisters.

Yankee doughfeet reached Sedan, 125 miles northeast of Paris, on Nov. 1 in the last war.

For the shape of things to come, try these 1918 facts for size: The Kaiser decided on Nov. 9 that it was becoming too warm in Germany and that Holland might be cooler; two days after he fled the Armistice was signed.

Two days after the Armistice Yank troops entered Germany.

Oh, yes, on Oct. 27, 1918, the British and Italians, who were fighting the war in Italy in those days, pulled an offensive which crossed the Piave River in northern Italy, then some 125 miles above the present battle line of the 5th and 8th Armies.

—Sgt. WADE JONES

Switzerland Clips Vichy France Ties

GENEVA, Aug. 24—The Swiss government has decided to sever relations with the Vichy government and recall their minister to Vichy, the Swiss radio announced today.

Taking notice of the declaration of Marshal Henri Petain that he was compelled by violence to leave Vichy, and that he was therefore no longer in a position to wield his powers as Chief of the State of France, the Swiss government stated that "The presence in Vichy of a Swiss diplomatic mission has become superfluous."

Henceforth the Swiss Embassy in Berlin is entrusted with looking after Swiss interests in those parts of France still occupied by German troops, the announcement continued.

At the same time the Vichy ambassador to Switzerland informed the Swiss foreign office that all communications with Marshal Petain and Pierre Laval have been interrupted and that he therefore considers his functions as ended.

Herky Green Again Top After Bagging FW-190

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 24—Maj. Herschel H. "Herky" Green, is back on top again today, one ahead of Capt. James H. Varnell, the Luftwaffe clobberer from Charleston, Tenn.

Yesterday the Mayfield, Ky., ace shot down a FW-190 for his 18th victory to become top scorer in the Mediterranean after a week of being tied at 17 with Capt. Varnell.

Joy Hits Algiers At News Of Paris

ALGIERS, Aug. 24—The liberation of Paris was celebrated here last night by the ringing of church bells, the firing of salvos, and parades of military and civilian bands through the main street, Radio France said today.

From the moment that the BBC broke into its 12:30 French broadcast with the announcement that the FFI had liberated Paris and loud speakers relayed the joyous news to the people of Algiers, crowds, delirious with excitement, thronged the streets crying "Vive la France, Vive de Gaulle!" Then the radio blared "La Marseillaise" and everyone sang the national anthem.

General George Catroux ordered every public building to be flagged throughout Algiers as well as in the city itself which is the seat of the temporary capital of the French Provisional Government.

The official celebration announcement urged the population "to beflag every private building."

"At 1800 hours," the announcement continued, "artillery salvos will be fired and church bells will chime in every Algerian town for 20 minutes. Sirens of all ships in port will sound."

Church Services

CATHOLIC

GESU CHURCH, Gesu Square—Masses on the hour and half-hour from 0600 to 1200 Sunday. Military mass at 0930 hours; confessions in English before and during masses.

SANTA MARIA CHURCH, Via Santa Maria and Corso Umberto—Masses on the hour from 0600 to 1200; last mass at 1230 hours; confessions in English at all masses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARCELLO AL CORSO, Corso Umberto—Masses on the hour from 0600 to 1200 hours.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, Via San Giovanni between Coliseum and St. John Lateran—Masses at 0600, 0630, 0700, 0800, 1100 hours; military mass at 0900 hours; confessions in English before and during masses.

ST. ALPHONSUS, Via Merulana near St. Mary Major—Masses at 0615, 0645, 0730, 0815, 0900 1100 hours; military mass at 1000 hours; confessions in English before and during masses.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Via Boncompagni near Excelsior Hotel—Masses at 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1200 hours; military mass at 1000 hours; confessions in English before and during masses also Saturday from 1100-1200 and 1700-1900 hours.

ST. ISIDORE, Via Degli Artisti—Masses at 0645 and 0900 hours; confessions before and during masses.

SANTA MARIA DEGLI ANGELI, Piazza Esedra near railroad station, military mass at 1000 hours; confessions from 0600 to 1000 hours Sunday.

PROTESTANT

AMERICAN METHODIST CHURCH, Cor. Via Firenze and Via XX Settembre—Services at 0900 hours Sunday.

Newsman Describes 'Nazi Might's End In French Fight

LONDON, Aug. 24—A battle to the finish in western Normandy, described as an eye-witness account of the end of German military might, was reported by Alan Morehead, London Daily Express correspondent, in a dispatch received today from the French front.

Morehead said: "I think I have seen the end of German might in this little French village of St. Lambert. The best of von Kluge's army came here en masse 48 hours ago. They converged on the village to fight their way out."

"It was the sort of Panzer battle array that the Germans have used to terrorize Europe for four years; we knew no combination to stand against it. And now one turns sick to see what happened to the panzers."

"They have met the British and Allied troops head on and they were obliterated."

"In the back streets of St. Lambert the German columns came within range of the British guns. Lorry drivers panicked and collided their vehicles. For 30 to 50 yards vehicles, horses and men became jammed in one struggling, shrieking mass. Engines with broken petrol tanks took fire, and the wounded hidden in the wreckage were suffocated, burned and lost. The Germans made no attempt to man their guns; they either huddled behind them or ran blindly to the futile cover of the hedges, shouting that they had surrendered."

"They gave up by the hundreds upon hundreds. There was no fight left in them."

Yugoslav Declaration Blasts Chetnik Chief

LONDON, Aug. 24—A declaration of policy by the Royal Yugoslav Government and Marshal Tito's Committee of National Liberation released today denounces Draza Mihailovich as a "traitor," classifying him with Milan Neditch, the Quisling premier in Belgrade.

The agreement defines the government's main task as "rendering all possible aid to the national liberation army as well as to all others who from now on fight with equal determination against the common enemy of our fatherland, but on condition that the latter join a single national front."

This statement is interpreted as an invitation to Mihailovich's Chetniks to join the Tito forces as indeed many of them have already done.

The declaration made no direct reference to the monarchy, but did indicate that the question was a part of the final solution of the organization of the state and should be decided by the people after complete liberation.

by an American chaplain; morning service at 1000 hours; holy communion at 1045 hours; service at 1830 hours by an English chaplain.

ST. PAUL'S AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Via Nazionale and Via Napoli—Sunday services, 0600 holy communion, 1000 morning prayer and sermon, 1900 vesper service; weekdays except Monday, holy communion at 0900 hours.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, Via Babuino—Services by an English chaplain; Church of England Sunday services, holy communion at 0730, 0830, 1115 hours; morning service at 1045; evensong 1830 hours.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Cor. Via Sicilia and Via Tuscolana near Excelsior Hotel—Services at 1430 hours Sunday.

BAPTIST CHURCH, 154 Via Urbana—Services Sunday at 1045 and 1800 hours; Wednesday at 1800; Saturday at 1800 hours. Services in Italian with English translation.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, Via Quattro Fontane and Via del Quirinale—Sunday 1115 hours; Wednesday at 1915 hours.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST, 154 Via Urbana—Services Saturday at 0930 hours.

LATTER DAY SAINTS, Cassino delle Rose—Sunday at 1400 hours.

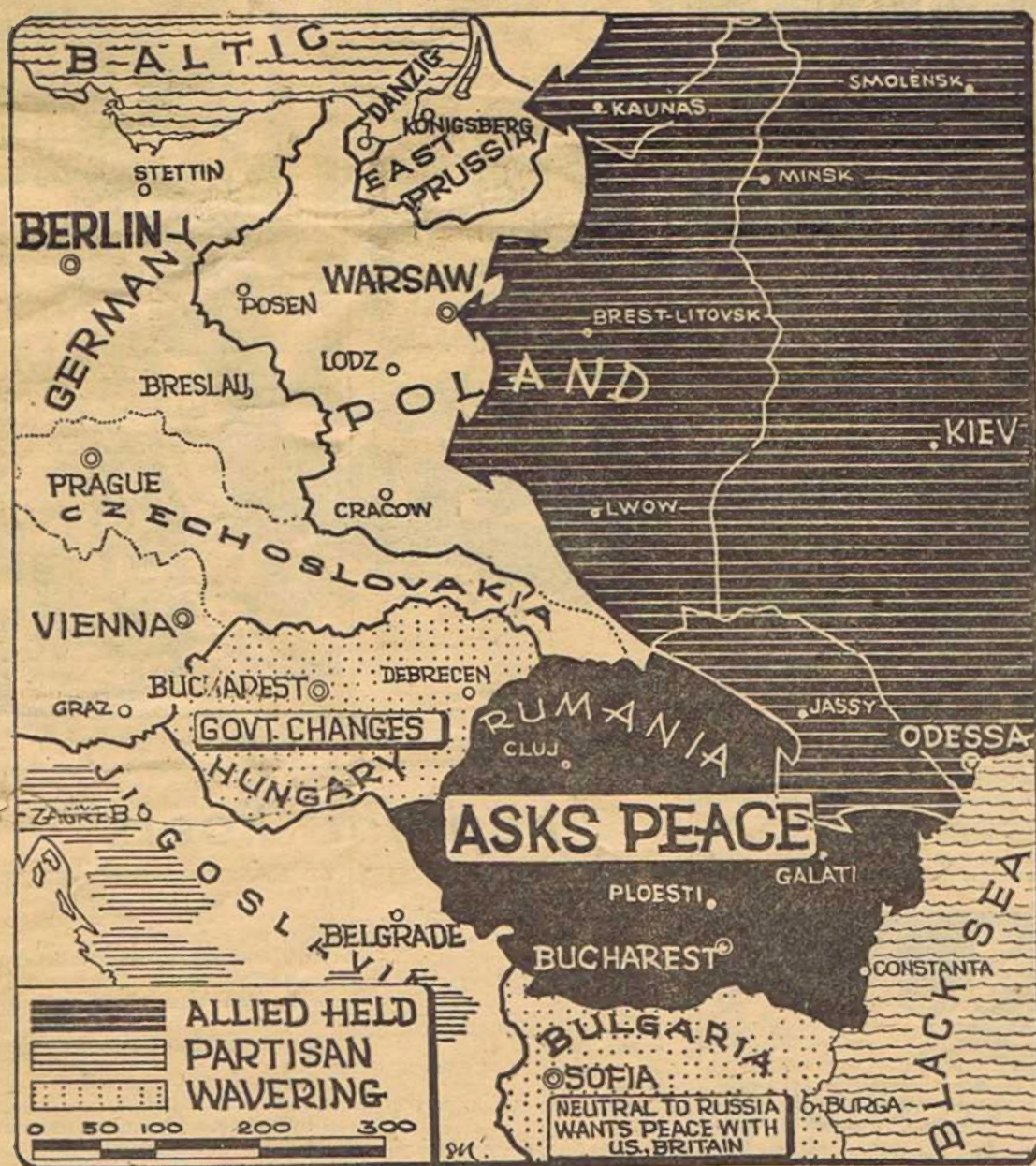
JEWISH

MILITARY SYNAGOGUE, Via Balbo off Via Nazionale—Friday services at 1900 hours; Saturday at 0930 hours; English chaplain conducting.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, Lungo Tevere Cenci—Friday services at 1830 hours; American chaplain conducting.

Rumania's Bid Ruins Axis' Balkan Hope

BALKAN TEAPOT BOILS OVER



The pressure of the Russian juggernaut rolling west has caused one of Hitler's main satellites, Rumania, to throw in the sponge. One look at the map will reveal why the other Balkan countries are now looking for the easy way out.

Bulgaria Eyeing Peace After Rumania Action

LONDON, Aug. 24—Bulgaria, hot on the heels of Rumania, wants to make peace with the United States and Great Britain, the United Press in Ankara today reported the country's Foreign Minister Parvan Draganov as declaring in a speech to parliament.

The UP report also said that Draganov claimed all Bulgarian troops have been withdrawn from Yugoslavia and that Bulgaria does not want to fight Greece, although she still feels that Macedonia and Thrace belong to her.

Bulgaria declared war on Greece and Yugoslavia on April 24, 1941, and gobbled up land of both countries as a member of the then-triumphant Axis. She declared war on the United States and Great Britain on Dec. 13, 1941, but has never declared war upon Soviet Russia.

From Bulgaria's capital, Sofia, came another version of Draganov's speech. Draganov is still said to have maintained that Bulgaria wants friendship with Russia and that she (presumably by Germany) had been assured that Russia would join the Tripartite Pact. Draganov, the Sofia radio said, blamed the plight of the Balkan country on the mistakes of previous Bulgarian governments.

Swiss reports said that Draganov had received Russian charge d'affaires Kirsanov and had conducted him on a tour of Black Sea defenses to show they have been evacuated by the Nazis.

The German agency DNB broadcast that Draganov had described Bulgaria's declaration of war on the U. S. and Great Britain as a "mistake."

Reuter's chipped in to the welter of varying reports on the Premier's speech, saying Draganov had declared Bulgaria wanted good relations with Turkey, but that Turkey must realize Bulgaria needs access to the Black Sea.

Bulgaria began really to understand what kind of a war she was in midway in January of this year

when U. S. bombers by day and RAF bombers by night all but ruined Sofia with a double bomb blow, wiping out the center of the capital and killing more than 3,000 people. Frightened, the government ordered evacuation of the city. Hitherto, the little Balkan country had been almost secure from bombing. The Allies' seizure of Italian air bases changed all that.

The raids continued and Bulgaria's home front became wobbly. One premier, Dobri Boshiloff, fell by the wayside in his efforts to keep down the underground opposition of the Agrarian and Communist parties to the war. It was well known that Bulgaria wanted to get out of the war. She is pro-Russia by tradition and pro-German only by decree.

Hungarian Shakeup Indicates Jitters

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Increasing Hungarian uneasiness over the development in the Balkans manifested itself today in a diplomatic shakeup in Budapest. The German news agency said that the Hungarian regent, Nicholas Horthy, has appointed Maj. Gen. Anton Vattay chief of the Hungarian Military Staff and first adjutant to the regent. Vattay replaces Col. Gen. Miklos De Dabnok who has been demoted to the post of commander of the First Hungarian Army.

Meanwhile Budapest radio today reported that Andras Von Hertlendy, minister to Rumania, had been "relieved of his post," and that Zoltan Mariassy had been appointed to succeed him.

Hungary's anti-Jewish laws were relaxed slightly with the decree that the regent may grant exemptions for special services rendered in the fields of art, economic life, or other accomplishments in the interest of the country.

French Circulate Petain's Farewell

LONDON, Aug. 24—Copies of the farewell letter of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French hero of the last war, now reportedly held by the Germans after four years of national ignominy as puppet figure-head of the Vichy government, today were being circulated throughout France.

Conflicting reports from Switzerland gave the only news of the whereabouts of the 88-year-old Petain. Some said that he was in Belfort, on the Franco-German frontier; others intimated that he was already in Germany.

Dispatches from the Swiss city of Basle stated that Petain was seized Sunday morning in Vichy and at once taken to an unknown destination—probably Germany. His guards, it was added, refused him time to shave, but allowed him to write the farewell letter, terms of which are not yet known.

The Marshal was said to have at first defied German efforts to remove him, but left only after his captors had threatened to bomb Vichy if he did not accompany them. The Swiss account stated that Petain then gave himself up as a "prisoner of the occupation troops" and refused to undertake any sort of official duties.

Prize Ploesti Target Hammered By Heavies

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 24—The final major objective of the vast Ploesti oil installations, the Romano-American refinery which survived 11 attacks, has been severely damaged, it was evident today from pictures taken after the most recent raids by American heavy bombers.

It was on Aug. 18 that Flying Fortresses and Liberators last visited the target which has proved as hot as any in the Mediterranean area. The pictures show that that raid hit the power house and distillation plants rather hard.

Pro-Hitler Regime Of Antonescu Falls

LONDON, Aug. 24—Official sources in England, United States and Russia withheld comment today on Rumania's request for peace but reports emanating from Bucharest, Rumanian capital, indicated that every barrier to an armistice with the Allies had been removed.

News of Rumania's bid for peace exploded like a bombshell last night when Bucharest radio broadcast a proclamation of 22-year-old King Michael, in which the young ruler announced Rumania had accepted peace terms offered by Russia and would become a cobelligerent of the Allies.

As the proclamation was read, the pro-Hitler government of Premier Ian Antonescu, Iron Guard chief, collapsed and the King announced a new government had been formed with army Gen. Konstantin Sinescu as premier.

A Swiss report said that Antonescu, who recently held a six-day conference with Hitler at the Fuehrer's headquarters, had fled to Germany.

The Rumanian action, interpreted by observers here as a definite sign that Hitler's Balkan empire is cracking wide open, followed by only one day a declaration by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Parvan Draganov that his nation was trying to make peace with the United Nations.

Michael's proclamation called upon all citizens to "rally around the throne" and asserted that "Rumania is to be an ally of the United Nations."

FIRST CONFIRMATION

While there had been rumors that Rumanian representatives had sounded out Allied quarters in the Middle East on the prospects for peace, the king's declaration was the first confirmation of these reports.

On Aug. 2, Prime Minister Winston Churchill referred to Rumania's position in the House of Commons when he said: "Russia has offered generous terms to Rumania and I have no doubt they would be accepted with gratitude by the Rumanian people if only the Rumanian leaders had not got Prussian pistols pressed closely against their breasts."

Later Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the house that Britain had agreed to the Russian peace terms before they were made.

Michael called upon his troops to cease hostilities immediately and Moscow Radio broke a long silence early today to announce that German troops had begun firing upon the withdrawing Rumanians to block their retreat. A German broadcast admitted that Rumania had asked an armistice and that rioting between the troops of the two nations was in progress.

Representatives of all major liberal parties in Rumania are included in the new government made up of members of the National, Peasant, Liberal, Communist and Social Democratic organizations. The cabinet, of which Iuliu Maniu, Peasant leader and strongest pro-Democratic figure in Rumania, is a member, already has issued a decree granting amnesty for political crimes committed during the period of Axis collaboration.

AXIS PARTNER

Rumania joined the Axis camp in the fall of 1940, when German troops marched into Bucharest after an Iron Guard coup had ousted King Carol and placed Michael on the throne as puppet leader. Ten years earlier Carol had been brought back from exile as crown prince mainly through the efforts of Maniu after Rumanians had begun to complain of the rule of the late Queen Marie, mother of the moody Carol.

Rumania's action was a double body blow to Germany. In addition to driving a wedge in Hitler's solid Balkan front, it deprived him of thousands of front-line soldiers who played a major part in early Nazi successes. Rumanian troops overran Bessarabia, captured Odessa and were the spearheads of the legions which took Sevastopol. Third, Rumania's capitulation deprives Germany of the Ploesti oil fields, most productive in Europe, and the source of at least two-thirds of the oil needed to run the Wehrmacht.

Capitulation came as Russian troops pushed forward in a two-pronged drive toward Ploesti and Bucharest. But the story had its beginning weeks ago when Russian armies cracked German lines in White Russia and drove to within 70 miles of the Bessarabian border. It was then that Ionescu imported

fresh batches of Gestapo agents to Bucharest to deal with peace murmurings. Quickly rich, 70-year-old Prince Shtirbey, member of the long-time ruling family of Rumania and one-time lover of Queen Marie, turned up in Ankara and talked long with British diplomats. The Russians ignored him but Marshal Joseph Stalin finally ordered his ranking minister plenipotentiary in the Middle East, Nicholas Novikov, to meet Shtirbey.

From the Shtirbey-Novikov meeting emerged Russia's peace terms. These were said to be:

1. Rumania to return Bessarabia to Russia and help drive German troops from Rumanian soil and oil.
2. Rumania, in return, to receive northern Transylvania which Hitler and Count Galeazzo Ciano, dead Italian minister of the Mussolini government, had given to Hungary in the Vienna award of 1940. Northern Transylvania would remain sovereign and non-Communist and would be occupied by British and American troops as well as Russian.

LOST Bessarabia

Rumania lost the provinces of Bessarabia and parts of Bucovina to Russia in June, 1940, under an agreement between the two nations. Two months later came the Vienna award and loss of this territory was followed by Carol's abdication. On Nov. 23, Antonescu led Rumania into the Axis camp and in June, 1941, when Germany attacked Russia, Rumania declared war on the Soviet Union six days after the Nazi invasion. From that time the much-battered Rumanian armies fought side by side with the Nazis, usually under command of Field Marshal Guenther von Rundstedt.

The U. S. declared war on Rumania June 5, 1942. Great Britain's war declaration against Rumania was made Dec. 7, 1941.

Here Is Rumania's Request For Peace

LONDON, Aug. 24—The text of the Rumanian proclamation issued by King Michael, as reported by Reuter's follows:

"Rumanians, this is a difficult hour for our country. I have decided, for the salvation of the Fatherland, the immediate cessation of hostilities with the United Nations and I call upon a government of national union to fulfill a determined will of the country to conclude peace with the United Nations."

"Rumania has accepted the armistice offered by the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States. From this moment all hostilities against the Soviet armies and the state of war with Britain and the United States will cease."

"The United Nations have guaranteed the independence of Rumania. Anyone who opposes the decisions we have taken, and who takes justice in his own hands, is an enemy of our nation."

"I order the army and the whole nation to fight with all means and at the cost of any sacrifice against him. All Rumanians must rally round the throne and government. He that does not assist the government and the will of the nation is a traitor to the country."

"They (United Nations) have recognized the injustice of the dictate of Vienna under which Transylvania was torn from us. At the side of the Allied Army and with their help, we will cross the frontiers unjustly imposed upon us at Vienna."

The last part of the broadcast was indistinct, but the announcer was understood to say that the future of Rumania depends upon the courage with which Rumanians would defend their rights. The Rumanian national anthem was played at the end of the broadcast.

THE STARS AND STRIPES (Mediterranean)

Daily newspaper of the U. S. Armed Forces published Mondays through Saturdays for troops in Italy.

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The Stars and Stripes is printed at the plant of Il Messaggero, 152 Via del Tritone, Rome.

-- MAIL CALL --

Book Ban

Dear Editor:

After two years overseas, you get to a point where nothing surprises you. But I must say I gulped once or twice when I read in your paper the list of books banned for GI reading by the War Department. I would just like to point out that the step isn't a long one from book-banning to book-burning. Let us all remember that and cherish our freedom of press and expression instead of making it a political football.

—T-4 Jack Harrison

Not Enough

Dear Editor:

Americans, I'm appealing to you for common sense. In our House of Commons, our labor leader, Ernest Bevin recently announced that he and the British government were "not daunted by the failure of the League of Nations." Do you realize what this means? Are your leaders taking the same view? I hope not. The league idea has crashed—the crash involved great loss of blood, bereavement, waste and destruction. Are you Americans prepared to have it happen again? It will be the U. S. A. of all nations, on whom this decision will mainly rest. The League of Nations was a big thing, but it was not big enough. Its failure lay in its continued encouragement of entirely independent, self-governing, sovereign states, armed to the teeth ready to cut one another's throat on the slightest provocation. One thing alone can curtail this national war-mongering—a United Federal States.

We, British Federal Unionists look to you, America, who produced from 12 turbulent, suspicious, self-asserting, sovereign states, the greatest and finest cooperative system in the world today, the first Federal Union. And it worked, worked well! We want your system extended to include all democratic states—and ul-

timately the whole world. Prove to the other countries that here is a peaceful, efficient, working system, and they won't keep out of it. America gave us our inspiration. Help us to maintain it.

—Lt. F. D. Wright
Royal Artillery

What More?

Dear Editor:

Someone should state the case of the men who have seen combat and are now considered on permanent limited assignment. Many of us have seen two years of combat and are now assigned to jobs which we are neither trained to do or like to do. Don't they have replacements in the States for non-combat units here? We lose our chance with our old units for rotation because we have been reassigned, so how about it? Can't something be done for us who have given all that any living man can possibly give for his country?

—Pfc. Stuart Bradley

Jeepers, Guys

Dear Editor:

The meanest, lowest men about town are the stealers of parked vehicles. At the present moment, there is a vile epidemic of vehicles being stolen in spite of the fact that precautions are taken to safeguard the parked vehicles. Men who have spent long combat days at the front and have come into Rome to take advantage of a few days of rest have had their rest days shot to hell. Here men have had to spend their entire stay in Rome searching for their lost vehicles and have spent many hours of worry about returning to the front without their much needed jeep. And the vilest of all vile thieves is the one who takes a much needed medic jeep. Officers and GIs alike, I appeal to your better sense of judgment, help us win the war and act as real Americans at all times and not as the lower crust of the scum of the earth.

—Cpt. S. J. Klein

WHEN IN ROME

Today

STAGE

"One Hour of Musical Charm," featuring Frank Richards, baritone, Rena Robbins, violinist, Marla Barbour, cellist, Moreland Kortkant, pianist, Helen McCarthy, soprano, Eliseo Theater, Via Nazionale. Mon. through Sat. 1900 hours. Curtain time, 7 PM. Matinee Saturday at 2 PM. Admission free.

ENSA's Argentina Theater, Largo Argentina, tonight at 7:00 PM. "Bachelor Girls," featuring the radio three and more dames than you'd find in a boarding school. No tickets necessary.

SCREEN

ARC Movie House: Barberini, Piazza Barberini 3:00, 5:00, 7:00 PM. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee and Molly plus Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. Officer's show, Sunday, 8:30 PM. Admission free.

Tickets for British soldiers may be obtained at the information desk, Alexander Club, Via Twenty September.

ENSA Supercinema, Via Nazionale and Via Agostino Depretis. Continuous from 1:00 PM. "Canterbury Tale." An American sergeant finds English rural life near Canterbury adventurous. Last showing 8:00 PM. Admission free. Special showing: "Sex Hygiene" starring Medical Officer who will answer questions. ENSA Super Cinema, Via Viminale. First showing, 8:30 AM. for Americans of all ranks; second showing, 11:00 AM. for British of all ranks. Through Sat. August 25. No member of the woman's services admitted.

CONCERTS

At Salo Pio VI, Via Della Scrofa, program of old English songs by Purcell, Arne, etc. Inly Nicolai, soprano; Sgt. Shaw, baritone. Saturday, 5:30 PM. Admission, 40 lire.

Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 with Franco Mannino and orchestra. Complete ballet "Bottiga Fantastique"; Act II "Oberon" by Von Weber, with chorus and orchestra of the Royal Opera Royal Opera House, Via Viminale. Saturday at 8:00 PM. Admission 25 to 200 lire. Box office open at 10:00 to 12:00; 2:00 to 4:00 PM.

The Santa Cecilia Symphony Orchestra, Theater Adriano, across the Tiber. Today and repeat performance Sunday, at 8:00 PM. Tickets 20 to 100 lire. This is Rome's leading symphony.

VARIETY

"Welcome," featuring Chiaretta Gelli, Italian film star, with support-

ing cast 4:30 PM daily; 3:15 PM Sunday. All seats 25 lire. Arena Esedra, behind NAAFI-EFI Canteen. "Just The Job," Musical show, Sala Umberto, Via Della Mercedes. Daily 10 AM to 1:00 PM. 35 lire.

"Cocktail For All," Teatro Galleria, opp. YMCA, daily 4:30 to 10:30 PM. 35 lire.

CLUBS

Visit the ARC EM Club, Cassino della Rose. Conducted tours at 9:00 AM and 2:00 PM plus daily activities. 6:45—Rhythm Club Sextet. Snack Bar open 9:00 AM to 8:00 PM. Club attraction: Have your portrait painted in oils by famous Roman artist. 300 lire.

ARC Officers' Club, Hotel Barberini, Piazza Barberini.

British Officers' Club, "Trocadero," Villa Medici.

Catholic Club for Allied forces; Via della Conciliazione. Tours of Vatican and Rome daily.

A Protestant Service Club has been opened at St. Paul's American Church, corner of Via Nazionale and Via Napoli.

Christian Science Service Center, near four fountains, Via Quattro Fontane. Open daily for quiet study, reading and writing.

Jewish Soldiers' Club, 37, Piazza Poli, Via del Tritone. Sleeping accommodations for overnight guests.

Polish Club, open 1:00 PM to 9:00 PM. 235 Via Panisperna.

RESTAURANTS

GI Restaurants open 11:30 AM to 2:30 PM; 6:00 to 8:00 PM.

Ristorante Roma, 38 Piazza Poli.

Ristorante San Carlo, 120 Corso Umberto.

Ristorante Amedeo, 17-19 Via Fable Massimo.

Ristorante Del Gambero, 11-12 Via Del Gambero for day leave EM.

Ristorante for American Officers, Nurses and uniformed guests; open 7 Via Parma.

Air Forces Rest Camp Restaurant—Largo Teatro Valle, 11:00 AM to 7:30 PM.

Nirvanetta Club, 25 Via del Maroniti, (Largo del Tritone). Tea dances daily, 3:30 to 6:00 PM. Evening dances, 8:00 PM to 10:30 PM; buffet snacks, coffee, tea and wines. Indoor, outdoor dance floors. Allied officers only.

MILITIA TOWER

See Rome's Panorama from Nero's box seat. Romantic Militia Tower open from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM; 4:00 to 7:00 PM. Admission 15 lire. Proceeds for the National Committee Political Victims, Via 24 May at Mercati Trajanelli.

YANK about ITALY

NAPLES—When the boys file back to their favorite warm corners and unload their worldly collections, someone is going to have to move over and give them a lot of room. Beside their mountains of souvenirs, the servicemen are going to drag in something much more lasting: An improved, colorful language.

Dictionaries will suddenly grow out of their clothes; stumped orthographers will tug at their hair; eyebrows will raise themselves to new heights while the language departments of high schools and colleges will be groaning through an orientation course at the War Department.

But it is the people who were either too young, too old, or for other reasons, didn't come overseas, who are going to struggle with the changes. They are going to listen to veterans' conversations which will bulge with "Rogers," "Geronimos," "GI this and that," "SOPs," and "Snafus" and they will wonder what it's all about.

Dinner plates are going to crash at wholesale rates when brother John, an ex-infantry sergeant tells his sister to "pass down the such-and-such butter!"

Hackneyed Army phrases will make their debut in society. Their faces will be washed and they will be dressed in a new, Sunday-suit significance. Mr. and Mrs. John Smith will probably announce formally that their daughter "Heien was last night declared off limits to



everyone except Joe Diamond. The wedding day will be revealed later in a specially-engraved order of the day.

From the Mediterranean, the Pacific Islands, England, Central Europe and the Middle and Far East, strange expressions will drift Statesward to add new color to the English language as spoken by the Americans. "Amdullah," "Siph alek," "fraulein," or "lasies," depending on their own qualities and on where the boy friends have been.

Business correspondence will not escape Army influences. Routine office memorandums, executed in military language, will be circulated around an entire organization for initialing. And when the organizational paper, bearing 103 indorsements, is returned to the author (several months later) he will be as confused as was his organization.

Restaurants will burn old menus and submit new listings to their world-travelled customers. Pasta a fazoola and pizza will be sold at 25 lire; egg flambeau and crepe suzettes will be priced at 100 francs; stewed rabbit will sell for five shillings; knackwurst will cost 25 pfennings and a glass of undiluted vodka, guaranteed to knock the imbibor back to the Persian Gulf area, will sell for three piasters.

And as the veterans slowly trek back from Japan, Germany, India and South Africa, the situation will be further bedamized by new words, new foods and new currency. And the confusion will reach its climax when a bearded, emaciated private arrives in New York in 1953 and, in a garbled language, tells newspapermen that he is just returning from the Belgian Congo.

It seems to me that the War Department, in order to avoid a situation which promises to become hopeless, should issue to civilians a blue book entitled: "How to Capish the Returning American Soldier."

—Sgt. HARRY SHERSHOW

Hangover Aid?

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24. (ANS) —Maybe they were hot as well as thirsty, for thieves who looted two state liquor stores of 2,000 dollars worth of whisky and wine also took a fan from each place.

UP FRONT . . . (In France)

By Mauldin



"Are you seeking a company of infantry, mon capitaine?"

Puptent Poets

The Will

Creeping along, crawling along,
inching along
Can't go on, must go on, will go on—

While the sweat trickles down from
your armpits
And icewater runs down your
spine,
And your guts pull in as the guns
begin,
And the bullets cut ruts in the
rocks behind.

You think of the strangest things,
It's all mixed up, what memory
brings:

The way Bill smiled when he won
a pot;
Now Jack hoped for a letter he
never got.
And now row on row, their crosses
grow.

It all runs together with pictures
of home,
Like the first time I kissed her,
called her my own.
The Sunday drives out to the sea-
shore,
All these you see with many more.

As you are creeping along, crawl-
ing, inching along,
And your brain whispers—
"Can't go on, must go on, will go
on."

—Sgt. Harold M. Delpert

Open Season

I'm coming home
Dear, someday soon.
Perhaps we'll see
A harvest moon
Above us when
We meet again.

Or there may be
Snow in the skies
When tears of joy
Fill up our eyes.
That gift we pray
For Christmas Day.

No one can name
The day or hour
When war will die
And peace will flower.
But brave hearts all serenely rea-
son
"Love will have its open season."

—Sgt. Ad. E. Nordmaken

Questionings

The Unknown Soldier—that's what
it said,
A small white cross to mark his
bed;
Fallen in battle and buried here,
The tenth month—forty-third year.

When our grave is marked by a
lonely date,
I say, 'if such should be our fate,
Will we be known where the angels
trod?
Will unknown soldiers be known to
God?

S-Sgt. Charles E. Brown

Air Raid

Have you ever lain in your pup tent,
And listened to the rain come
down?
Have you ever heard the wind
howl?

With a mournful, banshee sound?
Then out of the distance
Comes a buzz like an angry bee,
To turn to a loud pounding roar
Like the drone of a distant sea.

Suddenly, the night turns to day,
As a flare floats toward the earth;
You see the sweat on a gunner's
brow,
As he triggers for all he's worth.

Then suddenly it is over,
As the bombers turn away,
And the sky grows gray on the
eastern rim
With the approach of another day.

Once more you are conscious
Of the rain that's beating down
And the heave of the wind that
blows
With its mournful, banshee sound.

—Pvt. Norris S. Latta

Stories

His life story ended at midnight
On a road near—. Was it
A happy ending? Is he turning
The pages of the beautiful story
Without an end? I think so.

His was the kind of story
God likes to read. Funny thing
About a life story—You don't
Know if it will be a "Liberty
Short-short," or a long one like,
"Gone With The Wind." Doesn't
Make much difference, though.
One page or a hundred . . .
They all end soon when you
Think of the two stories that
Never end.

—Pfc. Desmond Hallas

Veterans' Aid

So many things they've promised
us,
Our burdens will be carried,
And like wide-eyed kids at Christ-
mas time,
Our wants are great and varied.

Some want a farm with many cows,
While others will acknowledge
They want a job, a happy home
Or a chance to go to college.

Despite the many promises
There's only one thing I would
take,
Don't give me special privileges—
Give me just an even break!

—Pvt. William Hudson

Jealous?

Can you think of something worse
Than a thought put into verse?
I refer to the "would-be" poet
Who cannot write but doesn't
know it.

—1st Lt. John C. Leeman

Dulles May Become Key Name In U. S. Political Activity

Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—While a long-familiar name to students of international affairs, John Foster Dulles, Governor Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs, this week became known to many Americans who perhaps hadn't heard a great deal about him before.

His meeting with Wendell Willkie today and the meeting he is to have with Secretary Cordell Hull on Wednesday have served to bring Dulles new and wider fame.

At 56 Dulles can look back on 37 years of activity in the foreign relations field. While he was still an undergraduate at Princeton he served as secretary to the Hague Peace Conference of 1907. After Princeton he studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and got his law degree at George Washington University. He was an officer in World War I but 1918 found him acting as counsel of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. The next year he was a member of the Reparations Commission and Supreme Economic Council of the Allies.

LAW PRACTICE

During the 20s Dulles turned to private law practice (he's a senior member of the well-known New York firm of Sullivan and Cromwell today) but many of his clients had international financial interests and Dulles visited Europe virtually every year. He also went abroad for official business, acting as U. S. representative at the Berlin Debt Conference of 1933. Five years later he made a trip to China and was received by Chiang Kai-shek.

A prominent Presbyterian layman, Dulles was named chairman of the Commission To Study the Bases of A Just and Durable Peace set up by the Federal Council of Churches. The commission brought in a report called "The Six Pillars of Peace," which stressed the need for the continued collaboration of the United States and recommended the establishment of "procedures for controlling military establishments everywhere."

Although Dulles was an advocate of strict neutrality for the United States in the early war months he has always been described as a believer in international collaboration. In a long statement written in 1941 and entitled "Long Range Peace Plans," Dulles had this to say about postwar planning:

THE EASY WAY

"The easy way will be for the victors to assume that the power they possess is so concentrated that peace can be assured by informal processes not requiring permanent machinery. The hard way will be for the victors to create international organs having the power to make decisions in which others will participate as a matter of right. Yet only this latter course can be expected to produce a durable peace."

Mr. Dulles, the New York Times said, recently "has also advocated political reorganization of continental Europe as a federated commonwealth of some type" with a large measure of local self-government along ethnic lines and has suggested Germany be broken into several autonomous states so that no single German entity would dominate the proposed commonwealth.

Dulles has been politically associated with Dewey since 1940 when Dewey made his first bid for the Republican nomination. In 1943 Governor Dewey appointed Dulles a member of the state banking board.

That Utah Sea Serpent Didn't Get In Pictures

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Aug. 24 (ANS)—B. L. Fagin, who had hoped to settle once and for all the arguments ranging back 15 years about Payette Lake's legendary sea serpent, is disappointed: The pictures he snapped of the monster six weeks ago came back today—blank film.

"It was underexposed," he explained. Fagin was one of six persons who said they saw the serpent recently. They described it as a greenish yellow snake-like thing 30 feet long with a tail like an airplane rudder.

House Recognizes GI Love For Quarter Ton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (ANS)—The House recognized the fighting forces' love for the jeep by writing into the Surplus War Property Disposal Bill today an amendment that would permit servicemen and women and veterans to buy this ironclad midget at "wholesale prices."

The House adopted a proposal by Rep. William J. Miller (R., Conn.), providing that those who served in uniform may buy any surplus item after the war at the same unit price as big lot buyers.

U. S. Lawyers Try To Figure GI Bill

By Army News Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—It has been a long, hard summer for Government lawyers who were assigned to interpret the GI Bill of Rights, the Associated Press said yesterday. Nearly everyone approves of the bill's benefits to the veterans, but few can explain what the bill means, the news agency said.

The chapter dealing with education of veterans was cited as a prime example of confusion. It states that the administrator of Veterans Affairs shall pay to the educational institutions "customary" tuition and fees up to 500 dollars a school year. If the institution has no established tuition fee, or if the administrator finds the established fee is "inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing such education" he is authorized to pay "fair and reasonable compensation" up to 500 dollars.

The news agency points out that rarely does a student's tuition pay the full cost of college instruction. In the case of tax supported institutions, the tuition usually is low, with the remainder of the cost coming from public funds.

At endowed institutions the income from endowment pays part of the bill. Therefore, some education authorities, specifically those who administer the public institutions, have insisted that the Federal Government is obligated to pay in case of veterans.

No general policy has been issued by the veterans administration, but such a policy is said to be in the making now.

Hawaii, Cut Rate

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (ANS)—United Air Lines will carry passengers from California ports to Honolulu for only 125 dollars in less than 11 hours, W. A. Patterson, president, said in his application to Civil Aeronautics Board for service from the mainland to Honolulu. Prewar passenger fares between Honolulu and California were 278 dollars and the fastest present service is 17 hours, Patterson pointed out.

Selznick Starts Argument Over View Of Home Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Home-fronters seem as prone as GIs to argue over whether their particular part in the war is being accurately pictured by Hollywood.

This came to light with the recent release of a film called "Since You Went Away," which its producer, David O. Selznick, formally dedicated to "that unconquerable fortress, the American Home—1943."

Arguments as to whether the home front is really the way the well-meaning Mr. Selznick describes it are currently taking up considerable space in the New York Herald Tribune. The controversy started when a feature writer named Frances Mendelson panned the film on the women's page. The head on Miss Mendelson's yarn was "Memo to a GI: Take 'Since You Went Away' With Salt."

According to Miss Mendelson, the American home, as built by Mr. Selznick and occupied by a family named Hilton, "is enough to make a soldier want to leave."

What seems to have made her particularly critical is that the family in the movie complains (or so she says) about the difficulties of maintaining a home on a captain's salary. A servant is quoted as saying "De Lawd himself will jest have to take care of these calamities somehow" when told by the lady of

the house that economies are in order.

"These economies, incidentally," said the critical Miss Mendelson, "are not noticeable to the naked eye. The mother and two daughters have wardrobes that would do credit to a general's dependents."

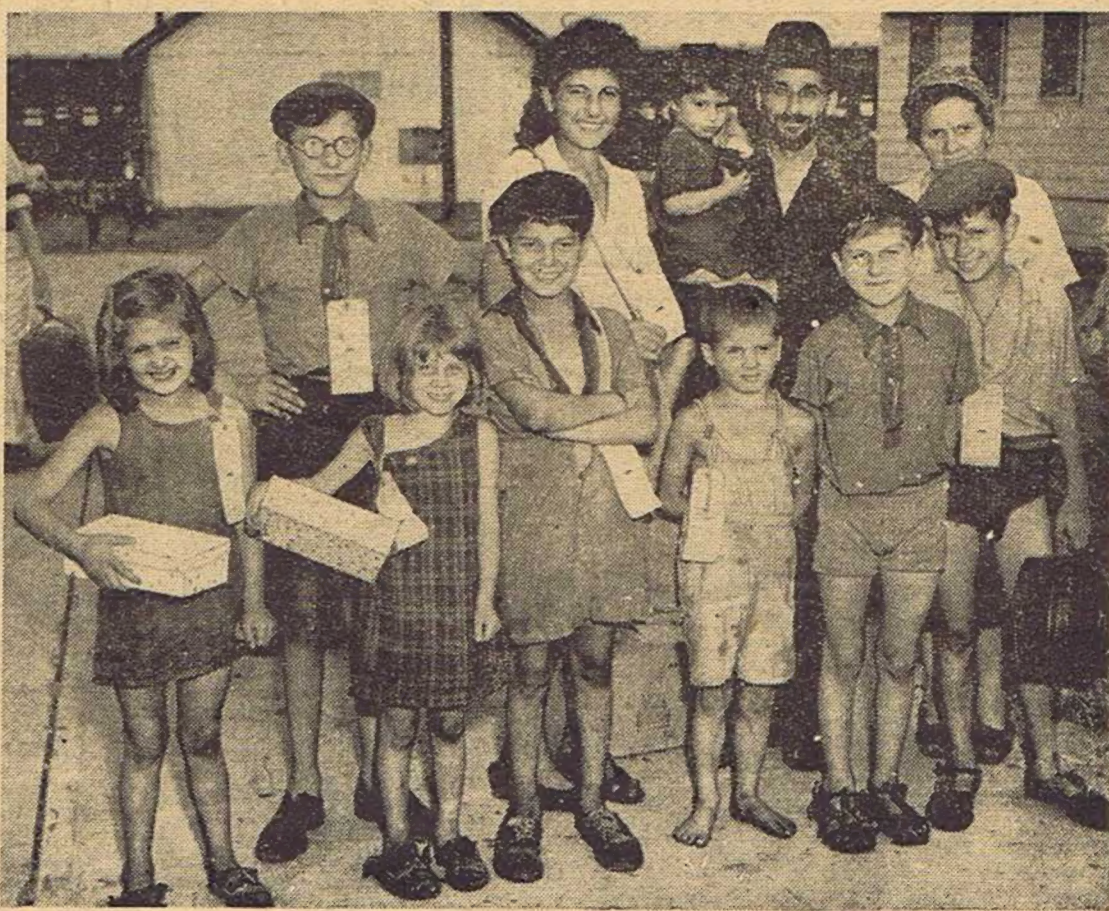
Some of Miss Mendelson's home-front readers, however, hotly disagreed with her findings. One of them scolded: "Of course there were errors; and of course at times situations were glamorized, but on the whole it seemed like many homes I have been in and not unnatural."

"Although a captain's salary seems large to many of the modest-salaried white-collar workers, in reality it doesn't go far when you are coping with a home run on the scale that the Hiltons were used to."

To an innocent bystander who hasn't seen the picture there would seem to be the usual two sides to the question of whether the Hilton home was or wasn't typical. No home inhabited by Claudette Colbert and Jennifer Jones (two of the Selznick stars) would seem exactly typical; on the other hand, it certainly doesn't sound like a home any GI in his right mind would walk out on.

An the moral, if any, is possibly that the home front is as touchy as the other fronts about descriptions of the way its life is lived.

THEY SEEK THE FOUR FREEDOMS



A new life has begun for 1,000 refugees brought to barracks homes at Fort Ontario, N. Y., from internment in Italy. Three squares a day, clothing and shoes make this a duration paradise for the ragged, suffering Polish, Italian, Dutch, French, German and Spanish war victims. Here a Hungarian-Jewish family, waiting for housing assignment by the War Relocation Authority, express how they feel. (Acme Photo)

Joe Can Take Pick Of Homestead Land

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (ANS)—If GI Joe wants a homestead when he comes home from war he can—under terms of the pending Soldier Benefit Bill—take his pick of 42 million acres still open in this country, the Department of the Interior said today.

The House-approved bill now awaiting Senate action gives veterans of World War II the same homesteading privileges enjoyed by fighters in other American wars since 1863. It is a separate measure from the recently enacted GI Bill of Rights.

Under the Benefit Bill service in the armed forces automatically counts for two years of the five-year tenure required for claiming up to 160 acres of public domain by squatter rights under the Homestead Act.

Commissioner Fred W. Johnson of the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, who counts acres among other chores, said Alaska apparently will be the largest settling place of World War II veterans.

Memories Of Privation Fading At Fort Ontario

Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau

OSWEGO, N. Y.—The years of persecution and privation in European concentration camps are slowly fading away for the 983 refugees from Italy who are now at nearby Fort Ontario, here for the war's duration as "guests" of the United States government.

They arrived here on an army troopship August 3 from Naples—all but one, a baby who died en route. The refugees are of 19 nationalities, of four religions. The oldest is 80 and one of the youngest is three months old. "International Harry," so nicknamed because he is the son of a Polish father and a Czech mother, has an Austrian brother, and was born in an American Army truck at an Italian port of embarkation.

Through fate and fortune they are here in the "land of the free" under the June 9 order of President Roosevelt, contained in a message read to Congress that a limited number of war refugees be permitted entry outside the regular immigration quotas. At the war's end they will be returned to their respective countries.

'APARTMENT UNITS'

Under the guardianship of the War Relocation Authority, the worn and bewildered victims of Hitler's oppression were brought to the military post now called a "refugee center." Their quarters will be barracks which now have been converted into "apartment units," with accommodations for 261 families of from two to ten people. There are bachelor quarters, too.

For most of the refugees their first meal in America was breakfast. That meant eggs, corn flakes, milk, toast, coffee and jam. Some of the kids had never seen eggs before; a man who had just eaten eight of them was asked to be photographed eating a ninth, but found he wasn't able to.

The predominant reaction of every adult during his first few days at the camp was sheer incredulity, and, in some instances, downright disbelief. First, they could not believe they were fully out of reach of oppression; second, they could not believe that America was real.

Now, as they become accustomed to their new life, the incredulity has passed; they have come to accept their new life with gracious thanks, just as they bore their old life in concentration camps with stoical acceptance.

Joseph H. Smart, director of the refugee center, said that for the first few weeks the camp will be governed wholly by the War Relocation Authority "to allow us time to get everyone settled." Within a

few weeks, however, the people will be asked to select an administrative council which will work with the WRA.

Regarding employment, Smart said: "We are trying to plan the work on the fort so that each person will be given some kind of employment best suited to him." In return, the WRA will make monthly grants of from 4.50 to 8.50 dollars. A few have modest sums of their own. To those who are not able to work, funds will be given according to their needs, he said.

CAN'T LEAVE

For the present, none of the refugees will be permitted to leave the fenced-in enclosure. Merchants, however, will be allowed to come to the camp.

The refugees will be trained in fire fighting and other jobs necessary in the protection and upkeep of the property. The women will be expected to keep their quarters clean. There are four doctors among the refugees to help in the 65-bed reservation hospital.

There will be opportunities for classes in English and other subjects by teachers provided by various philanthropic agencies. Right now the babel of tongues includes Austrians, Yugoslavs, Poles, Czechs, Danzigers, Rumanians, Turks, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Greeks, Spaniards and a solitary Frenchman, according to Army officers who supervised the ocean transport of the group.

New York To Grant Release For Hines

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 24 (ANS)—White-haired James J. Hines, 67-year-old former Tammany boss and convicted protector of the late Dutch Schultz' policy rackets, will leave Sing Sing prison on Sept. 12, the New York State Parole Board announced today.

In granting him a parole, the board announced that Hines was "not to be engaged in any business other than that specifically approved by the board for his release, and is not to hold office or engage in political activities of any organization."

Hines had served three years, 10 months and eight days of a four to eight year sentence for conspiracy and operating a lottery in connection with Schultz' policy racket, which purportedly did a 20,000,000 dollar business annually.

Cavalry Smothers Germans In Digne

By Sgt. AL KOHN
Staff Correspondent

WITH ADVANCED AMERICAN FORCES, Aug. 20. (Delayed)—This compact, hard hitting and extremely mobile force early this morning climaxed a two-day advance of 90 miles by smothering all resistance in Digne, where the Germans had placed their strongest garrison yet encountered on the right flank of the beachhead.

A cavalry troop broke into the town at 0900 hours yesterday and held half the city by noon. Then the Germans holed up in the Prefecture and the Grand Hotel and met further advances with a shower of hand grenades.

GERMANS SMASHED

While the house-to-house battle continued, another cavalry platoon advanced from the west and together the two American units smashed the Germans shortly before 0300 today.

Five hundred enlisted men and 49 officers fell into our hands during the struggle. Among them was Maj. Gen. Shubert, civil affairs administrator for the Basse Alps department, who was captured by a tank force under 1st Lt. Paul Seidel, Selina, Kan. The armored column entering Digne ignored the first house until fire came from it. Then Seidel turned his guns around and blasted the house. The general came out quickly. One officer described Shubert as an "ornery looking Prussian who needed only a monocle to pass for Erich von Stronheim."

Also taken in Digne was a German hospital complete with eight nurses.

As Digne fell this morning, several units had passed Sisterons, 110 miles inland, and were continuing to drive forward.

For the most part, this force has been like a long hypodermic needle jabbing into Jerry's arm. Every time the needle is about to prick the skin, Jerry flinches and pulls back without leaving even a contact rear guard. Every time, that is, except for the isolated points at which he makes a stand, like Digne. No German stand has been able to halt this force, because the Americans have immediately bypassed any one pocket of resistance. From the general to the lowly MP privates, every man in the force praised the Maquis for their assistance.

GUIDES POSTED

The French have posted guides on every road in the Basse Alps region to direct the advancing Americans. In many towns, the Maquis hold complete control since the Germans evacuated their troops. Occasionally, they turn over large batches of prisoners to the Yanks and in the few cases where fighting has occurred, the Maquis were right with the American riflemen.

Where the Germans managed to blow one bridge, the French had

cleared the debris and begun work on a bypass before the first GIs arrived, then aided the engineers to complete the road.

So fast has the advance proceeded that our troops ran out of available maps on the first day and since have been traveling "by ear." German maps captured with the general have helped a little but these punching Americans say they don't need maps anyway.

The big question with them is "How far to Berlin?"

GIs Pursue Krauts On Old Bicycles

WITH THE 7TH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 20 (Delayed)—In the old days Dad used the bicycle for courting but Junior is strapping a machine gun on the back and pedalling after Krauts.

That's the newest twist in the strange race after the withdrawing German forces in southern France.

Flames still danced from the fiery ruins of a building and greenery from the bullet-torn trees littered the narrow streets when the long columns of infantry entered the village of Peyrolles, close by the Durance River this morning.

The town had been abandoned in frantic haste. Strewn beside the road were dozens of bicycles, with helmets and bundles of toilet articles, cans of food and loaves of dark bread still strapped to them.

The footweary infantry didn't waste a moment.

Pfc. Vernon Sutherland, Cranston, R. I., grabbed one of the "Wanderer" bikes and began strapping a machine gun barrel on its stand. Pfc. James Belin, Sullivan, Ill., seized another and yelled for the others to get bikes.

"I'll have the whole squad motorized," he said as he tied on his mortar barrel. Pfc. Everett Hanna, Decatur, Ill., topped them all—he found a motorcycle. A shell-torn arch caved in as he pushed the motorcycle into the street but the falling rubble missed him.

The excited villagers were bringing their long-hidden French tricolors out of hiding as the infantry tied equipment on the bicycles. One grey-haired man thrust a flag into the hand of Pvt. Eugene Richardson, Hermendale, Mo.

Pvt. Richardson came to attention and saluted the old man. Then the order to advance was received and the strange cavalcade of bicycles and captured motor vehicles moved slowly forward toward the sound of guns which rattled a few thousand yards ahead.

—S.S.

Flashes From Italian Front

DURING THE BROADCAST IN THE FIELD of a USO show the microphone suddenly went dead. Hustling around to the generator an angry major came across a doughfoot sitting on the generator with a blissful smile on his face. "Who turned that generator off?" demanded the major. "Why—why, I did, sir," stammered the flustered GI. The major, his face now a soft shade of purple, asked quietly, "Why?" "Well," said the doughfoot confidentially, "the damn thing was making so much noise I couldn't hear the show!"

A POPULAR, 28-YEAR OLD FIFTH ARMY CHAPLAIN who hikes with the infantry, Capt. Israel A. S. Yost, Nazareth, Pa., recently conducted his 250th front-line religious service in Italy. Serving with the Hawaiian-American battalion, Chaplain Yost has participated in every major battle of the 5th Army campaign. Eight times his aid station has been hit by German artillery. He has been wounded twice in action, once when he was retrieving a dead soldier from a mine field.

LATE ONE NIGHT ON THE ITALY FRONT a light supply truck approached the northern outskirts of a town captured by an American armored unit. A lone Kraut, unaware that his outfit had been driven from the town, dismounted from his motorcycle and approached a GI outpost. "Funfte Kompanie?" he called. "No, this is A Company," came the answer from the GI. It was the wrong company, but the Kraut had gotten the right information and he disappeared into the night.

PVTS. GERALD AND BILL DENNIS AREN'T claiming any records for a brother act, but their lives have followed the same pattern for a long time. Bill, 31 and Gerald, 24, worked together as upholsterers in Birmingham Ala. They were inducted into the Army together and went through basic training together at Camp Blanding, Fla. They both joined the same infantry company of the 34th, fought through Africa together and are now on the Italian front. Now the brothers want to walk into their home together at Titus, Ala. No—they haven't the same girl.

INDIAN TROOPS in action in north Italy tell some droll stories on themselves. In a camp near one village the people saw the Indians every morning cut themselves little sticks from the woods, then bite on them. The use of such sticks as toothbrushes was unknown to the Italians, who thought the Indians were dying of starvation or reverting to their jungle life. The owner of an orchard pointed to his ripe pears, plums and apples and invited the Indians to help themselves.

NICK FOR A NAZI



Pvt. Clarence Perkins, Gastonia, N. C., explains to T-5 Von Smith, Sebastopol, Calif., how this Mauser rifle stopped his bullet. Perkins killed two and wounded a third member of a Jerry OP surprised on the Arno River by the Tarheel's armored infantry patrol.

Days Of Despised Hash Near End, Thanks To QM

By Sgt. HERBERT MITGANG
Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, Aug. 24—Everyone is waiting for "C day" and it's liable to pop up at the front-line breakfast, dinner and supper tables at any hour now. That's the time when the new type C ration arrives for the battling 5th Army. The days of hash, gentlemen, will soon be only an unpleasant taste in your mouth—and nobody will mourn for the stuff.

Something new has been added, and according to 5th Army QM officers who originated the changes in ration components which have been accepted for the whole food-conscious United States Army, it's only a matter of time before they'll be worked in with the regular rations. New K rations have been in the hands of mess sergeants and the stomachs of officers and men for a couple of months.

EIGHT VARIETIES

The meat can come in eight varieties: Frankfurters and beans; ground meat and spaghetti with tomato and cheese sauce; beef and noodles; ground meat and rice; pork and beans; ham, eggs and potatoes; chicken and vegetables and pork and rice.

And that's not all. Pre-cooked and pre-mixed cereals with sugar and milk are on the field menu; the biscuits which made everyone bark for one hour after mealtime no longer are olive drab looking but now resemble a Uneseda biscuit.

In the K ration boxes the malted milk tablets which fooled nobody except Arab children during the Tunisian campaign and Italy's secret weapon—the bambini—during the Sicilian show, have been replaced by caramels. Only popular brand cigarettes are included. Lemon juice which everyone found pretty good if taken in small doses also hit the Quartermaster variety circuit, and now several other delicious flavors have been added. And there is also paper to replace used Stars and Stripes.

The famous roof of your mouth-top butter which nobody was stuck on—except those who mistook it for the legit stuff which comes from cows—has been improved.

GOOD BUTTS

Other notable changes: Hunks of meat visible to the naked eye, semi-canned frankfurters instead of Vienna sausage and semichili con carne may be eliminated altogether.

The QM in Washington has adopted the recommendations of 5th Army Quartermasters not only for C rations but also for B, K and ten in one. In the ten in one ration all cigarettes which bore strange names have been dishonorably discharged from the Army.

A big change was in the K ration lunch which now has six ounce hamburgers cooked, precooked and packaged.

For dessert there are such things as fruit pudding, apricots, plums, figs, and pineapples and rice. There also is pork tenderloin, pork in corn, pork in apple; apparently there is no provision made for those who take their pork straight.

Instead of those daintily wrapped and ordinary tasting hard candies there will now be gum drops, sweet

chocolate and plain chocolate with coconut. If none of these suits you, there is vanilla fudge.

There appears to be a shake-up all along the ration line, and in every case and can, it is for the better. Soldiers who've eaten the new rations will be polled on how they like them after the November elections.

Liberated Town Throws Shindig

WITH THE 7TH ARMY, Aug. 23 (Delayed)—The pretty mademoiselles politely put their pistols in their purses, the gold-toothed bartender reached over his Sten gun to pour the wine and the beaming hosts cradled machine pistols in their arms but it was still a wonderful party.

American forces had liberated the tiny village of Beaumont, huddled on a hilltop like a medieval fortress, that morning. In the movies Americans always like to dance so, the townsfolk decided, the way to show their gratitude was to hold a dance.

Girls? That is simple, monsieur. The women of the Maquis will come in from the hills. They are true women of France—pretty and eager to wear the silk underwear they made from Allied supply parachutes and the print dresses they carefully hid away.

So 20 Americans—GIs and officers of the infantry, engineers and artillery—were invited to Beaumont's dance. The old accordion still made fine music and when you pushed the tables away from the bar—voila, a dance floor.

"It was a wonderful party," said Lt. Robert Silva, Kansas City, Mo., "especially Yvonne."

"Yvonne had such gorgeous brown eyes and the flowered dress did wonders for her figure," Lt. Robert Dean, Philadelphia, put in. "She put her gun and maps away in her purse. She had beautiful hands, too, except where she had cut her finger lifting a machine gun."

"Her face was best," sighed Lt. Neil McPhail, Cincinnati. "Such a kissable face. You'd never know she'd been living in the woods fighting Krauts for three years."

"Imagine it, dozens of women," Lt. Silva said. "As soon as you finished dancing with one another came up. And free drinks."

"Right in the middle of the dance one girl came in from the hills and began pulling out maps hidden in her dress," Lt. J. Clark DePury, Tampa, Fla., recalled. "But that was no time for business and the dance went right on."

At 1:30 this morning the celebration ended. The Americans began the long walk home, the girls took the pistols back out of their purses, the bartender picked up his Sten gun again and Beaumont went back to the business of capturing Germans.

But while it lasted it was a wonderful party.

—S.S.

New Jersey Women, Now A Countess, Freed In France

By Sgt. STAN SWINTON
Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 7TH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 21 (Delayed)—The Countess from Plainfield, N. J., said to the combat MP:

"Have you got a Lucky Strike? I'm dying for one."

And that's how the 7th Army liberated a native-born American to be discovered on the invasion beachhead.

Her name was Countess Frances Grucciardi and for four years she had sought safety in a small Riviera farm buried in the vineyards far from any major city. She came overseas 16 years ago as plain Frances Hyde to visit a sister. In Paris a banking friend invited her to dine with him and the Count Horace Grucciardi. A few months later the American girl was a countess.

In 1940 she fled to southern France. Her family urged her to return to America.

NO CHILD

"But I was no child when I married—I had my eyes open and knew what I was doing. It was only right to stay with my husband," the attractive, blue-eyed countess said. Her two children, Francois, 14, and Mary, 11, stayed with her.

"But here there was no food for Francois and Mary. They gave us 150 kilograms of bread a day—enough for only one meal. There was no milk—the country was too dry for cows. The rich could buy on the black market but for the others there was nothing. My husband stayed until our money was gone and then he returned to Paris."

"I weigh only 95 pounds but my son and I broke the earth in the backyard to make a garden and grow potatoes. I spread manure and tilled the earth."

"All day I did nothing but scramble for food for my children. In the morning I would get on the bicycle and ride everywhere until I found food. Now you soldiers have given me food. But it was very hard."

'NAZIS CORRECT'

"The Germans? They were very correct. And they were lonely—always they wanted to show pictures of their children and family. When they began to trample through my living room to use the telephone they paid half of the telephone bill. They were very correct but they were the enemy. Ten days ago many of them left for the north. We knew that if you invaded you would have little trouble here. But we thought you would not come to this little, forgotten village."

The countess is slender, with grey hair and clear features. She dresses like an American—white slacks and a lacy white blouse. And now that she can, she still will not leave France. She will stay in the little house with its century-old painting of the Grucciardis. She has waited for Paris to be freed so that she can be with her husband once again.

She has one great wish—that her brothers, Dorsey Hyde, Washington, and Charles Hyde, Wayburn, Mass., learn she has survived four years of German occupation.

"Then I will wait for the Count to return," she said. She sat silent for a moment and then smiled. "After all, it was to a Grucciardi woman that Beethoven wrote his 'Moonlight Sonata,' you know. We stay by our husbands."

Wilson, Patch Commend Air Force On Bombings

ADVANCED ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 24—Appreciation of the Allied Air Forces' contribution to the initial successes of the battle for southern France has been expressed by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater and Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch, commanding the 7th Army in France.

In a message to Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, General Wilson commented on the successes of the bomber and fighter-bomber attacks both before and on D-day itself.

General Patch, in a message to General Eaker and to Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general, Tactical Air Force, referred to the Air Forces' "superb accuracy," and said the attacks had been of the utmost assistance.

Wide Open Football Passing Duel Seen In All-Star Game

By Army News Service

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 24—Devotees of wide open football who've been lucky enough to get tickets to the game between the College All-Stars and the Chicago Bears next Wednesday night at Dyche Stadium will certainly get their fill. They're likely to see the greatest aerial duel in the 11-year history of the event when Sid Luckman, the Bears' passing ace for the past five years, matches his shots against Glenn Dobbs, Tulsa and Randolph Field slingshot.

Luckman, now on a ten-day leave from the Maritime Service, set National League passing records last fall. He completed 110 of 202 passes for 2,194 yards, pitched 28 touchdowns, and enjoyed the greatest day a passer ever had in the Polo Grounds when he rifled seven touchdown heaves and covered 433 yards with 21 completions in 32 attempts.

Dobbs stole the All-Star thunder last year from the injured Sammy Baugh when the collegians downed the Washington Redskins, 27-7. Dobbs connected with nine of 13 forwards for 116 yards and one touchdown.

DOBBS' DEADLY EYE

Officials took Dobbs' deadly eye into consideration when they picked the All-Star squad. Among the ends who'll be on hand are Abe Croft of Southern Methodist, Dub Wooten of Oklahoma, Jack Dugger of Ohio State, Paul Sizemore of Furman and Bill Huber and Johnny Yonakor of Notre Dame.

Luckman will have his old playmate from last year ready to snag his tosses. Jim Benton of Arkansas who was loaned to the Bears last year by the then inactive Cleveland Rams, will be playing his last game for the Bears against the All-Stars as he is slated to return to the Rams in time for the opening of the National League season.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 24 (ANS)—The Army football team will have a five-man coaching staff this season including four officers and a private. Pvt. Stuart Holcomb of Miami, Ohio, a former Ohio State player and for 12 years head coach at Finley College, Muskingum, Washington and Jefferson and Miami of Ohio, will tutor the ends.

Lt. Col. Earl Black, veteran head coach at West Point announced that his assistants, in addition to Holcomb, will be Capt. George Woodruff, former Tennessee tackle, Capt. Herman Hickman, ex-Tennessee guard and Major Andy Gustafson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24 (ANS)—Mike Pecarovich, former Gonzaga and Loyola University football coach, has been signed to direct the San Francisco Clippers in the newly formed American Professional Football League on the Pacific coast.

Red Dutton Turns Down NHL Presidential Offer

MONTREAL, Aug. 24 (ANS)—Mervyn (Red) Dutton, who has served as the National Hockey League's managing director since the death of President Frank Calder nearly two years ago, today declined an offer of the League presidency.

"I'd like to stay," Dutton said, "but it would leave me too much out of touch with my business out west. It was a mighty tough decision for me to make after 24 years in the game but that's the way it'll have to be."

Here's The Payoff

Q.—What was Joe Louis's record as an amateur? How tall are Billy Conn and Louis? Did Corn Griffin defeat Louis either as an amateur or as a professional?

—Pvt. C. J. Villani
A.—Joe Louis lost one bout as an amateur to Max Baer. Joe is six feet, one and a half inches tall. Conn is an even six feet. Corn Griffin never beat Louis either as an amateur or a professional.

Q.—What player holds the record for the most consecutive hits in the major leagues?

—Sgt. L. N. A.—Pinky Higgins, who made 12

consecutive hits in 1938 when he was with the Red Sox.

Q.—What is the distance of a marathon race?

—Pfc. G. L. A.—Twenty six miles, 586 yards.

Q.—Is an indoor track or an outdoor track generally considered faster for a middle-distance runner?

—Pvt. F. S. A.—Outdoor. Generally, the outdoor track is considered faster because it has more life to it—more spring.

SPEED ON THE HOME FRONT



Future Olympic track stars display plenty of speed in a 25-yard dash event which was part of an East Side junior track and field meet held on the sidewalks of New York. Winners were awarded war stamps as prizes. (Acme Photo)

Scorekeeper In This Game Had A Time

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 24—When the Squadronaires defeated a signal construction unit, 2-1, and advanced to the semi-finals of the Eastern Italy softball playoffs, a lot of funny things happened.

First of all, the game lasted 31 innings. Then, inasmuch as the game had to be reeled off after work, it ran into days instead of hours.

It all started on a Wednesday when seven innings of play resulted in a scoreless deadlock. The following day the game continued for eight innings with the same result. The Squadronaires opened the 20th inning of the third day of play by scoring a run on a pair of hits. The construction ten, not to be outdone, duplicated the feat and after eight more innings, or 23 if you like, the score was still tied.

By Saturday, the elongated contest had gone seven more innings without a score. Then to open the eighth or 31st inning, Sgt. Bruce Harrington doubled to left field and the ball got away from the fielder and Harrington went all the way around. Jim Jenal, the winner's hurler, who blanked the opposition for the 30th time and the Squadronaires had a ball game. Both Jenal and Sgt. Paul Paul, the construction team's hurler, gave up only 11 hits over the 31 innings, and both went the entire route.

Local statisticians have dug up all available records and they are best able to compare it with the 26-inning tie game played by Brooklyn and Boston on May 1, 1920. Brooklyn scored in the fifth and Boston in the sixth and 20 innings later the game was halted with the score standing at 1-1. In this too, it might be well to add, both of the starting hurlers lasted the entire distance.

Listen For The Ping!

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 24 (ANS)—The laboratories at Washington State College School of Mines are making baseball bats of magnesium, the new lightweight metal. The magnesium bats will be marketed later this year, and if they should be successful, sportswriters will have to eliminate the phrase "crack of the bat." For the new metal bats go "ping."

Hoosier Fans Just Knew Hamilton Would Win PGA

By Army News Service

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 24—While in some quarters Bob Hamilton's triumph over Byron Nelson in the PGA tournament is hailed as the greatest upset in the tournament's 26-year history, Hamilton's home town folks see nothing to get excited about. They knew he would do it all along.

There was so much confidence hereabouts in Hamilton's ability to take the national crown that the State PGA tournament was advanced several days last June to permit Hamilton to play other tournaments around the country. Hamilton rewarded the home folks' faith by bringing the Hoosier state its first national championship.

He made his first appearance on a golf course in the conventional manner with a bag of sticks slung over his shoulder and after a couple of years he took part in a junior tournament. Later he won the State amateur crown.

Years of steady practice bore fruit this year when he won the North-South open then went back home again to Indiana and won the State PGA title for the second straight year. He won the State open twice straight but passed it up for the PGA this year.

The 28-year-old linksman plans to do his home fans more honor in the All-American golf tourney at Chicago.

Hoosiers like Hamilton's modesty. After blasting the opposition off the course in the State PGA last June he remarked to a friend who had congratulated him, "I may be good some day but I am only learning the game now."

Army-Navy Football Bond Contest Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (ANS)—Representative Samuel Weiss, Pennsylvania Democrat, advocated today that the Army-Navy football game scheduled for December 2 with the site as yet undetermined be held as a "billion dollar war bond attraction" either in New York or Philadelphia.

The game has been held at Annapolis and West Point for the past two years with ticket sales restricted to residents of the areas surrounding the service academies.

Weiss, former college football referee and a member of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Officials Association, pointed out that Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium could hold more than 100,000 fans. He said that if gasoline demands continue unabated, Philadelphia might be sidetracked in favor of New York where the transportation facilities wouldn't be so heavily taxed.

Armed Forces Purchase Most Sports Equipment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (ANS)—Because the Army and the Navy buy about 90 percent of all sports and game equipment produced in the states, civilians can expect little or no increase for the present in the amount left over for their use, OWI said today.

The Army purchases each year include enough equipment to field 50,000 baseball teams.

Browns Still Choice To Capture Pennant Despite Poor Trip

By Army News Service

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The St. Louis Browns, despite an unimpressive record of seven victories and nine defeats on their last eastern swing of the season, remain heavy favorites to bring the Mound City its first American League pennant. Eastern contenders failed to get winning streaks started so the trip may be considered successful from that standpoint although the Browns' six and a half game lead was whittled by two full games.

They started off well in the Stadium, beating the Yankees three out of four but the road got rocky after they left the Bronx. They broke even in a four-game series at Boston, then they were knocked off three out of four in Philadelphia and got the same treatment in Washington.

The Tigers, now in fourth place seven and a half games back of the Browns, made a good bid in the East, taking ten of 16 games played.

The Browns stop off in Detroit for a four-game weekend series starting today and ending with a double-header on Sunday. Baseball fans in the Motor City, heartened by their heroes' fortunes in the East, have practically bought the park out.

A wartime schedule favors the Browns tremendously in their pennant quest. Of 34 games remaining on the schedule, 23 of them are at Sportsman's Park including a series with the Easterners. The rampaging Tigers also finish at home and these two may provide a redhot race to the wire. The Bengals, however, will have to sweep weekend series to gain any ground.

The only question causing any excitement in the National League is when and by how many games the Cardinals will bag their third straight flag.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24 (ANS)—The Cooper brothers teamed up Wednesday night to give the Cardinals their 12th straight victory over the Cubs this year, 11-1, as Mort scattered nine hits for his 18th triumph of the season and Walker blasted four hits in four tries to extend his batting streak to 15 hits in his last 19 trips to the plate.

Stan Musial got only one hit in four trips and lost further ground to Dixie Walker in the National League batting race. St. Louis got 14 hits and Chicago nine and the game marked the 11th straight complete job by Cardinal pitchers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 24 (ANS)—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball's high commissioner, advised the St. Paul Saints of the American Association that they would have to return infielder Lou Rochell who came to the Saints in a deal for pitcher Art Herring, back to the Dodgers. Rochell was transferred Aug. 15th and under American Association rules any player acquired after that date is ineligible. The Dodgers didn't get waivers on Rochell until Aug. 17th.

Bluejackets Win

GREAT LAKES, Aug. 24 (ANS)—The Great Lakes Bluejackets defeated the New York Giants, 5-1, Wednesday for the Sailors' 44th victory in 46 games. Virgil Trucks, ex-Detroit fireballer, held the Giants to three hits while gaining his ninth straight victory. Jack Brewer went the distance for New York and allowed nine safeties.

BASEBALL STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	87	29	.750	St. Louis	69	51	.575
Pittsburgh	69	46	.600	Boston	64	55	.538
Cincinnati	65	49	.570	New York	62	55	.529
Chicago	51	61	.453	Detroit	61	56	.521
New York	53	65	.449	Chicago	56	63	.471
Philadelphia	45	67	.402	Cleveland	57	65	.467
Boston	46	70	.397	Philadelphia	57	65	.467
Brooklyn	45	74	.378	Washington	51	68	.429

EASTERN LEAGUE				SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION			
	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hartford	84	31	.730	Nashville	35	17	.673
Albany	76	39	.661	Atlanta	34	17	.667
Williamsport	57	59	.491	Memphis	31	21	.596
Utica	56	59	.487	New Orleans	25	30	.455
Binghamton	54	59	.478	Mobile	24	29	.450
Elmira	44	68	.393	Birmingham	21	29	.420
Scranton	45	72	.385	Little Rock	20	29	.408
Wilkes-Barre	45	74	.378	Chattanooga	17	35	.332

Foe's Gothic Line Supply Arteries Hacked By Heavies

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 24 — Precarious German supply lines to hard-pressed troops attempting to stabilize the Gothic line in north Italy, were rendered more chaotic by heavy and medium bombers attacks today in northern Italy.

Liberator formations attacked a railroad bridge at Ferraro, on the Bologna - Verona line that skirts the eastern fringe of the Po Valley. Such targets, in recent months, have been covered by Tactical Air Force medium bombers, but today and yesterday the heavies took it on in an effort to destroy one of the most vital links in the Nazi life line. Reconnaissance photos have shown the Ferraro bridge was the only one left standing after Tactical's Operation Strangle prior to and during the Allied May offensive.

The bridge was seriously damaged yesterday.

Today's operations by the heavies included attacks on two oil refineries in Czechoslovakia, within 55 miles of Prague, and crewmen reported hits on both objectives. They also reported that enemy air opposition was on a smaller scale than encountered in the last two days.

Tactical Air Force mediums and fighter bombers also ranged northern Italy today as well as flying armed reconnaissance missions ahead of the ground forces in southern France.

When the day comes for the "new adventures" promised to 5th and 8th Army troops by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his recent visit to the front, the Germans in Italy will be faced with a terrific communications problem in coping with an Allied offensive as matters stood today.

There is scarcely a rail line open between the Gothic line and the German frontier. Over the Po eight rail bridges between Pavia and the Adriatic, and 22 major road bridges are cut.

This state of affairs exists throughout north Italy, and southern France as well. The total in north Italy is 57 bridges out and at least 13 railway cuts have been made. At least 26 major road bridges vital to both supply and retreat are also impassable.

Enemy Continuing Florence Shelling

ADVANCED ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 24 — Eighth Army and enemy patrols were active in the northern outskirts of Florence yesterday, although the situation was officially described as stable. Some clashes occurred and throughout the day indiscriminately aimed enemy shells fell in most of the central and southern districts of the city.

Eighth Army patrols also were active in the Prato Magno mountains area east of the Arno River bend.

Polish and Italian troops consolidated positions in the Adriatic sector along the line of the Metauro River from Monte Maggiore to the sea, and at one point patrols penetrated 1,000 yards beyond the river. More than 40 88 mm. self-propelled and tank guns, including eight hornets, were employed by the Germans in their defense of the Metauro River positions. Kraut casualties were high, at least 80 dead being counted on one regimental front alone. Almost 800 prisoners have been taken in this sector in the past ten days.

Artillery exchanges and mortar and small arms fire marked activity on the 5th Army front where normal patrolling continued. A number of enemy mortars and gun positions were silenced.

Combat Aircraft Used In Fighting Malaria

ROME, Aug. 24 — How the RAF licked the malaria problem in Corsica in preparation for the building up of Allied air strength there for invasion of southern France, was revealed in an RAF announcement today.

American A-20 Bostons and RAF Lysanders and Fairchild's were used to spray the eastern plain area which had been turned into a morass when the Germans last September destroyed the pumping stations controlling the water level.

Another measure taken was to billet the men in the hill country instead of on the plain. As a result of the campaign the incidence rate of malaria among RAF personnel never exceeded 1.75 cases per thousand men per week.

Red Armies Resume Drive On Cracow

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kerman which lies on the inlet from the Black Sea.

This new drive posed a major problem for Adolf Hitler. With the Russians in Southern Rumania not only would Germany be cut off from Rumanian oil but it appeared certain that Hungary and Bulgaria would desert the sinking Nazi ship. Moreover, the way would be cleared for an unopposed march through the Balkans into southern Germany, Silesia and Saxony.

While Germany tried to cope with these latest Russian offensives, the Nazis suffered a serious blow in the Baltic sector where Russian troops finally broke the back of German counterattacks in the Mitau region of Latvia. A Moscow communique said the counter-thrusts, aimed at clearing an escape path for the German 16th and 18th armies trapped in Latvia and Estonia, had been beaten off and that the Russians immediately had gone over to the offensive and "improved positions."

There was no further news of the fighting around Warsaw but Moscow reports said that Russian troops had cleared virtually all of the Warsaw-Bialystok railroad, north of the Polish capital, in their drive to outflank Warsaw by crossing the Vistula at its confluence with the Bug River.

Russian spearheads in this sector northwest of Warsaw were reported within eight miles of the German center of Lomza near the southeastern borders of East Prussia.

The German radio added that fierce tank battles were raging along the Vistula just south of Warsaw. The Germans claimed the Russians had thrown four rifle divisions and several tank corps into the fight.

TOULON BATTLE

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of its capture by swiftly-moving American and French forces which pushed along the northern and western shores of the Etang de Berre salt marshes to block the last coastal highway leading from the city in the vicinity of Martigues, 20 miles to the west.

Information was lacking as to the extent to which the port and military installations had been damaged by bombing and demolitions.

With the liberation of Marseilles, the thrust toward the Rhone along the Durance Valley and the sensational drive northward through the Dauphine Alps southeast of Lyons, it was estimated that the bridgehead in southern France embraced 6,000 to 8,000 square miles.

The resistance, save at Toulon, continued to be piecemeal as many small units were overrun by the Allied forces or neutralized by the French Forces of the Interior.

Death Stalks Marseilles, As French Retake City

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sary for its manufacture; and the public transportation system has not been functioning for the past several days.

The Maquis, as everywhere in southern France, have been extremely active and the people say that they took more than 100 Germans prisoner in one small section of the city. The Fascists have made their presence felt too and here and there are hastily painted signs saying, "Long live Doriot. Down with Communism."

Many men bear small arms, anything from an ancient, rusty pistol to a light machine gun. Suddenly there is a fusillade of rifle fire which seems to come from just across La Canebiere. Everyone goes scurrying for a doorway. The people say that there is a nest of resistance half a block away and the FFI men have been trying to wipe it out since morning. It is not certain whether the resisters are German soldiers, Doriot men or members of the Gestapo.

CONSTANT DANGER

La Canebiere is a place of constant danger and it seems wise to move out of the line of fire and into the intersecting Boulevard of Garibaldi. There, in front of the Astoria Hotel, with a crowd of Frenchmen around them stand two naval officers, Lt. Richard Bruere, Chicago, and Lt. George Brownell, Tuscaloosa, Ala., who were among the first Americans to enter the city today. They are here to inspect the port facilities, but haven't been able to get any nearer the harbor than several blocks away because of the Germans.

Inside the Astoria, a few people sit quietly in the lobby, seemingly somewhat stunned by the momentous events of the day. An elderly, bald man says simply:

"For four years we have been

awaiting our deliverance. We are very grateful."

In the street outside, Count Hubert O'Brien, a Dutchman despite the Irishness of his name and "the cousin of William D. Vanderbilt of Cincinnati, Ohio," tells how he was let out of prison four days ago.

RELEASE PRISONERS

"I was arrested at Cannes a year ago," he says. "But the Gestapo left Marseilles Thursday of last week and the French police released all political prisoners. Do you want to know what the Gestapo were like? They were terrible. Beasts. They used every torture you can imagine. Things like pulling off people's nails. The third degree is nothing at all; it is a bedtime story by comparison. Women were treated as badly as men."

The count turns to a good-looking blonde woman who appears to be in her early 30s.

"This is the Countess Armand, who was in the same prison with me. Her husband was to be shot this week, but his release came 24 hours before the time set for his execution."

"Yes, it is true," says the countess. "I thank God."

"Tell me," asks Count O'Brien, his hand toying with the collar of the polo shirt he is wearing, "has Cannes been taken? Has the town been smashed? Are the hotels still standing? All my luggage, I left it at the Grand Hotel, you know."

Four men come around the corner at a fast walk. Each holds a corner of a white blanket which sags from the weight of a man's body. He is old and his mouth hangs open, his eyes stare sightlessly at the smoky sky. He is dead, but the men bearing him hail a passing ambulance of the French Red Cross. Inside the ambulance there lies a woman who is about to bear a child and she moans in pain. She protests, but the men put the dead man in the ambulance with her and send it on its way.

The story of the old man is that he went into the famous Noailles Hotel nearby. Some Germans still occupied it and they shot him to death. He was more than 70 and harmless, but he wore one of the Tricolor armbands, so the German soldiers shot him.

BOLDER AND BOLDER

That, the people say, is the way the Germans have been the past several days, as the Allies closed their ring about Marseilles and the French population became bolder and bolder in its hostility toward the conquerors. Panicky Nazis raced up and down the streets in their cars and machine gunned Frenchmen. One man in the crowd says that his brother was killed in this manner in front of the Grand Hotel two days ago.

A group of American war correspondents go onto La Canebiere to get to their jeep. A shell from a German gun at the waterfront barricade comes tearing up just over their heads, a white streak of molten steel, and explodes with a crash in the street ahead. The battle for Marseilles continues.

Condolences To Vatican Offered By Gen. Wilson

ADVANCED ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 24 — A representative of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, called on Monsignor Montini, Under Secretary of State to the Holy See, this morning and offered condolences on the death yesterday of Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Cardinal Secretary of State.

German Reverses Forcing Satellites To Break Away

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for weeks, yesterday let it be known that she would also like to have a seat on the Allied bandwagon. The Bulgarian Foreign Minister admitted that his country's declaration of war against Britain and the United States had been a "mistake." Apparently in atonement for past sins, Bulgaria has withdrawn her troops from occupied Greece. At Ankara it was said that Bulgaria had asked the British Ambassador there for terms.

Hungary, which may very soon have a Russian Army at her frontiers, underwent a governmental change yesterday much on the order of Finland's recent changes in government.

In Norway Vidkun Quisling, the man whose name is now a synonym for traitors, prepared to stick it out to the last. He ordered complete mobilization of his few followers.

Very little came out of Germany yesterday on what effect these numerous military and diplomatic defeats had on the German population. Several days ago the German news agency began to prepare the public for the loss of Paris. Yesterday it mentioned "riots" in Bucharest, the Rumanian capital. The shattering defeat of the German 7th Army in Normandy has been, in Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels' words, only a "shortening of the line." As if to prepare the public for more retreats, Goebbels has let German radio announcers and newspapers mention a possible withdrawal of the Wehrmacht to the Reich itself.

Fear Of Revolt Stirs Wehrmacht Higher-Ups

LONDON, Aug. 24 — The German Forces Radio in a broadcast to the Wehrmacht today warned German soldiers against the possibility of "internal disorder," according to Reuters.

The announcer said: "There is a warning to all of us soldiers in the threatening example of France. The everyday internal situation in France is becoming more dramatic. We must be warned of internal disorder, such as terrorism attacks against our people."

FRENCH TANKS

(Continued from page 1)

Paris, establishing themselves behind Sens on a 50-mile line along the Seine and its tributaries. North-east of this area, correspondents reported that U. S. forces have driven into the communications center of Meaux, 20 miles east of Paris, and were now along the historic Marne River.

Operating from Montargis, 70 miles below Paris, American armored units were reported to have crossed the Loire River, about 15 miles further south. If a move in this direction continues, Allied regular troops will be enroute to join FFI elements in south central France.

Northwest of Paris, the battle of the Falaise pocket was repeating itself. U. S. 3rd Army columns were driving down the left bank of the Seine to trap German forces now trying to establish a firm right flank at the sea. The Americans, however, have again rolled up the enemy left flank in a wide sweep which overran Evreux and reached Elbeuf, one of the principal German Seine River crossings only 25 miles from the Channel. Canadian, French, Dutch, Belgian and Polish troops—the British 2nd Army has not been reported in action for several days—hold the seaward end of this line from Lisieux to the Channel.

Correspondents have termed the area remaining to the enemy a "19-mile killing ground," and a British staff officer said that the Germans have begun another general retreat over the Seine.

The commander of what is left of these German 7th Army troops, Col. Gen. Paul Hauser, has been reported wounded near Lisieux. Nazi sources said that he had been caught in a trap when his formations were "temporarily cut off."

Allied fighters and fighter-bombers continued to take toll of German vehicles and trucks and shipping along the Seine. RAF Mosquitoes made a concentrated attack on Cologne last night without loss and also bombed objectives in the Ruhr.

LI'L ABNER

(Courtesy of United Features)

